

REA

RAY. *n. f.* [*raie, rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.]
1. A beam of light.

The eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.
The least light, or part of light, which may be stop alone,
or do or suffer any thing alone, which the rest of the light
doth not or suffers not, I call a ray of light.
2. Any lustre corporal or intellectual.

The air sharpen'd his visual ray.
3. [*Rave*, Fr. *raie*, Lat.] A fish.
4. [*Lolium*, Lat.] An herb.
To RAY. *v. a.* [*raye*, Fr. from the noun.] To streak; to mark in long lines. An old word.

Beside a bubbling fountain low the lay,
Which the increased with her bleeding heart,
And the clean waves with purple gore did ray. *Fa. Qu.*
His horse is rai'd with the yellows.
Was ever man so beaten? was ever men so rai'd? was
ever man so weary?
RAY, for array.
RAZE. *n. f.* [*raye*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. This is commonly written *race*, but less properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two raze of ginger to be delivered.
To RAZE. *v. a.* [*raiser*, Fr. *rafus*, Lat.] See RASE.
1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.
Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be razed.

He yokeeth your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns.
It grieved the tyrant, that so base a town should so long hold out, so that he would threaten to raze it.
Shed christian blood, and populous cities raze;
Because they're taught to use some different phrase.

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that raz'd unhappy Troy.
The place would be razed to the ground, and its foundations frown with salt.
2. To efface.

Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown.
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raze
Quite out their native language; and instead,
To sow a jangling noise of words.

3. To extirpate.
I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And raze their faction and their family.
RA'ZOR. *n. f.* [*razor*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the razor with such eagerness, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded.
These words are razors to my wounded heart.
Those thy boisterous locks, not by the sword
Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,
But by the barber's razor best fud'd.

All our lords are by his wealth outw'd,
Whole razor on my callow beard was try'd.
Razor makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel, and weld them together, to strengthen the back of the razor.
RA'ZORABLE. *adj.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be shaved. Not in use.

New-born chins be rough and razorable.
RA'ZORISH. *n. f.*
The sheath or razorish resembleth in length and bigness a man's finger.

RA'ZURE. *n. f.* [*rasure*, Fr. *rasura*, Latin.] Act of erasing.
Oh! your desert speaks loud;
It well deserves with characters of brass
A fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And razure of oblivion.

RE. Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *reper-cussion*, the act of driving back.
REA'CESS. *n. f.* [re and *access*.] Visit renewed.

Let pass the quailing and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving by the recess of the sun.
To REACH. *v. a.* ancient preterite *raught*. [Saxon.]
1. To touch with the hand extended.

What are riches, empire, pow'r,
But larger means to gratify the will;
The steps by which we climb to rise and reach
Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scaffolding
Of scepters, crowns and thrones: they've serv'd their end,
And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd.

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance.
Round the tree
They longing food, but could not reach.
O patron pow'r, thy present aid afford,
That I may reach the beast.

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The coast to long desir'd

Thy troops shall reach, but having reach'd, repent.
What remains beyond this, we have no more a positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where, having let down his sounding-line, he reaches no bottom.
It must fall perhaps before this letter reaches your hands.

3. To fetch from some place distant, and give.
He reach'd me a full cup.
4. To bring forward from a distant place.
Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.

5. To hold out; to stretch forth.
These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things which desire them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to stir in reaching forth her hand towards them.
When thou fittest among many, reach not thine hand out first.

6. To attain; to gain; to obtain.
The best accounts of the appearances of nature, which human penetration can reach, comes short of its reality.
7. To transfer.

Through such hands
The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man.
8. To penetrate to.
Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach not the mind, there is no perception.

9. To be adequate to.
The law reach'd the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money.
If these examples of grown men reach not the care of children, let them examine.

10. To extend to.
Thy desire leads to no excess that reaches blame.
Her imprecations reach not to the tomb,
They shut not out society in death.

11. To extend; to spread abroad.
Trees reach'd too far their pamper'd boughs.
To REACH. *v. n.*
1. To be extended.

We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully to make laws doth extend unto sundry things of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and such other matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's authority and power doth not reach.
The new world reaches quite cross the torrid zone in one tropic to the other.

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are apt to stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end too, and reach'd no farther.
If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be buried by Theodosius; my vow reaches no farther than the grave.
The influence of the stars reaches to many events, which are not in the power of reason.

2. To be extended far.
Great men have reaching hands.
3. To penetrate.
He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have slain them in a rage, that reacheth up into heaven.

4. To make efforts to attain.
We reach forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts objects hid in the remotest depths of time.
Could a sailor always supply new line, and find the plummet sink without stopping, he would be in the posture of the mind, reaching after a positive idea of infinity.

5. To take in the hand.
Left he reach of the tree of life, and eat.
REACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand.

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.
There may be in a man's reach a book containing pictures and discourses, capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never have the will to open.

3. Power of attainment or management.
In actions, within the reach of power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to make him.
4. Power; limit of faculties.
Our fight may be considered as a more diffusive kind of touch, that brings into our reach some of the most remote parts of the universe.

5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.
Be sure yourself and your own reach to know,
How far your genius, taste and learning go.
Drawn by others, who had deeper reaches than themselves to matters which they least intended.

6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.
The duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design.
7. Tendency to distant consequences.

Strain not my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion.

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8. Extent.
The confines met of empyrean heav'n,
And of this world; and, on the left hand, hell
With long reach interpos'd.
To REA'CT. *v. a.* [re and act.] To return the impulse or impression.

The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, must be react'd upon as strongly.
Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t' other hand the work of two;
Because the soul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb reacts.

REACTION. *n. f.* [reaction, Fr. from *react*.] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: action and reaction are equal.

Do not great bodies conferve their heat the longest, their parts heating one another; and may not great, dense and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light so copiously, as, by the emission and reaction of its light, and the reflexions and refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain period of heat, such as is that of the sun?

Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small force upon the solids, and as the action and reaction are equal, the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them.

REA'D. *n. f.* [re, Saxon; read, Dutch.]
1. Council.
The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked read his ear.

2. Saying; law. This word is in both senses obsolete.
This read is rife that oftentime
Great cumburs fall unsoft,
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trade is not to tickle.

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*. [re, Saxon.]
1. To peruse any thing written.
I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't, read it, and afterwards seal it.

2. To discover by characters or marks.
An armed cove did lye,
In whose dead face he read great magnanimity.

3. To learn by observation.
Those about her
From her shall read the perfect ways of honour.

4. To know fully.
O most delicate fiend!
Who is't can read a woman?
To READ. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of perusing writing.

It shall be with him, and he shall read therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord.
2. To be studious in books.
This is the sure that Fleury reads.

3. To know by reading.
I have read of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence.
READ. *partic. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *read*; the preterite and participle *read*.] Skillful by reading.

Virgil's shepherds are too well read in the philosophy of Epicurus.
We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his stature, and who is very well read in Longinus his treatise concerning the sublime.

READ'ING. *n. f.* [from *read*.]
1. Study in books; perusal of books.
Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment.

2. A lecture; a predication.
Let's reading this makes felons scape,
Less human genius than God gives an ape,
Can make a Ciber.

3. Public recital.
The Jews always had their weekly readings of the law.
Give attendance to reading, exhortation and doctrine.

4. Variation of copies.
That learned prelate has restored some of the readings of the authors with great sagacity.
REA'DEPTON. *n. f.* [re and *adeptus*, Latin.] Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any say, that the readeption of Trevigi was matter of scruple?
READER. *n. f.* [from *read*.]
1. One that peruses any thing written.

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As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear, so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or readers want of understanding, I am not to answer for them.

2. One studious in books.
Bairis' altars and the dire decrees
Of hard Eurltheus, ev'ry reader fees.

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.
He got into orders, and became a reader in a parish church at twenty pounds a year.

REA'DERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading prayers.
When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and solicit a readership.
REA'DILY. *adv.* [from *ready*.] Expeditely; with little hindrance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and readily could name
Whatever I saw.
Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are readily practicable in a case of extreme necessity.

I readily grant, that one truth cannot contradict another.
Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which case the invention prompts to readily, that the mind is imposed upon.

REA'DINESS. *n. f.* [from *ready*.]
1. Expediteness; promptitude.
He would not forget the readiness of their king, in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him.

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.
Have you an army ready?
—The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.

3. Facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction.
Nature has provided for the readiness and easiness of speech.
4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a readiness to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to enlighten the understanding to a belief of christianity.
Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a readiness to do it, rather than depart from them.

REA'DMISSION. *n. f.* [re and *admission*.] The act of admitting again.
In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were dead, revive upon the readmission of fresh air.

To REA'DMIT. *v. a.* [re and *admit*.] To let in again.
These evils I deserve,
Yet despair not of his final pardon,
Whole ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to readmit the suppliant.

After twenty minutes I readmitted the air.
To REA'DORN. *v. a.* [re and *adorn*.] To decorate again; to deck a-new.
The streams now change their languid blue,
Regain their glory, and their fame renew,
With scarlet honours readorn the tide.

REA'DY. *adj.* [re, Saxon; redo, Swedish; hysbe, nimble, Saxon.]
1. Prompt; not delayed.
These commodities yield the readiest money of any in this kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad.

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.
He overlook'd his hands; their pay was just
And ready: for he scorn'd to go on truit.

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can be no delay.
Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king ready to the battle.

4. Willing; eager.
Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are always ready to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so as to excuse their own follies.